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POLITICAL.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Wright's Speech

At Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 20.

[Reported for the Daily Albany Argus.]

Mr. Wright said he had been—in the course of the performance of the services which for many years had been devolved upon him by the kindness of his fellow-citizens—often called upon by citizens and subjects of foreign governments to converse about our popular institutions. And when he had undertaken to tell them that with us the people were not mere subjects to be governed, but were a part of government itself—aye, that all the government we had rested on them as its basis, and received its direction from their will—it was a statement which they seldom failed to receive with incredulity. The proudest moment of his life would be this, if now he could have an intelligent citizen of one of the governments of the old world standing by his side, and could point him to this vast assemblage, and ask him whether he did not think that the American people felt that they were a part of the government of the country. Look (continued Mr. W., as if this imaginary position, and speaking to the foreign subject by his side), look at this sky (which was still lowering), and at this assembled multitude, and tell me, according to your notions of government, what has brought this great mass here. Would he not believe that it is because in your breasts the deep, abiding consciousness that a crisis has come in the affairs of our government demanding your earnest, patriotic attention, without reference to the character of the weather the comfort of your position. Aye, it would be a demonstration to such a man beyond the power of argument; and fellow-citizens, would that you had one more competent than I am to aid you in the discharge of your duty as freemen of this country. Yet, called as I have been, with the utmost cheerfulness, as but a speck in the debt of gratitude I owe to the democracy of this State, and most especially to the democracy of Jefferson, and Lewis, and Oswego and St. Lawrance, will I devote the strength of my voice and the best exertions of my feeble mind.

Every election (Mr. Wright went on) brings with it to us, issues of vast importance dividing the two parties of our country. This election has brought along with it, with many others much discussed before you four years ago, one of pervading and universal interest. I refer to the question of a Tariff. It is a vast question—a question of great complication—but I believe, with a little of your calm, dispassionate reflection, and a fair draught on our candor, we can arrive at conclusions clear and unquestioned even upon this intricate subject. What, (continued he), is the difference between two parties on this subject? Our opponents tell us they are in favor of a protective tariff; and that a protective tariff, as they understand it, is a source of almost every blessing, individualy and collectively, to every portion of the whole country. That we may understand each other perfectly, let us first ascertain, if we can, what what we should properly understand by a protective tariff; for I believe a brief examination will satisfy us that a confusion and misapplication of terms has produced as much difficulty on this great question as any other cause. But first, to remove from our way, as Democrats, a stumbling-block which our ingenious opponents place there, let us look at what they mean, and how we should understand them when they tell you that we are the free-trade party of the country, and refer you to a portion of our brethren at the south who assume that name. It is a missapplication af terms to us. We know and feel it. We are not in favor of free-trade in the proper, fair, and legitimate sense of these terms. Are our southern brethren so? Do they desire the repeal of all duties, and that the necessary revenue shall be raised by a direct tax on property? I cannot answer any further than I am informed; but I will give you in candor and frankness the information I have. I admit, when I saw this name assumed by those who acted politically with me, at the south, it startled and alarmed me. I could not conceive that men of sense and information, of extensive parctical experiance should have adopted notions of that stamp, as practicable under our government. On repairing to Washington at the commencement of the last session, finding that this subject must be pressed on us for discussion and action, I went to some of these southern members of Congress whom I had known many years, men of truth and candor, and whom I had thought men of sound views, and said "I beg you to tell me, if you had satisfied yoarself that your revenue system is all wrong—that we should no longer tax foreign imports to raise revenue to support government, but have a direct tax upon the property of the country?" "No," said the first man I asked, "I entertain no such opinion—never have, and I know of none who do."

"Well, then, will you be good enough to tell me what you mean. You call yourself a free-trade man?" "I do so, and I mean this. I am friendly to having the trade of the country kept as free as it can be kept, and raise the revenue necessary for the support of government; and when it is so, I call it free-trade, because it is a free as our institutions will permit." "Then, sir, you are in favor of a tariff for revenue, and of so much duty as may be necessary to support the government?" "To be sure, as much so as yourself." And here was the explanation. Though he called himself a free-trade and anti-tariff man, he was in favor of a tariff for revenue; and opposed only to a tariff laid for the mere purpose of protection alone. This was the explanation given by all these gentlemen of their positions as free-trade men. If they were candid, if they told me the truth, they are not free-trade men, though they call themselves so. Free-trade necessarily implies an entire absence of duties, and I have not yet met the first man in public life in this Union, who will admit in conversation that he is in favor of such a principle.

Mr. W. went on to advert to another misapplicaton of terms. He said to those gentleman that he was in favor of a protective tariff, and the reply was, "you are in favor of a heresy, an oppression, an inequality in the administration of the government." But what was a protective tariff, in the proper sense of that term? It was a tariff, in his judgment, imposed for the great purpose of supplying the government with revenue, and so arranged as to protect, all the great interests of the Country—the main and principal object of which should be revenue for the public treasury. Even his southern friends would tell him that he found no fault with that—but what he understood by a protective tariff would be a tariff of duties imposed not to raise revenue for the treasury, but purely and simply to protect certain favorite and particular interests to the prejudice of others. Neither was Mr. W. in favor of such a tariff. Here then was an explanation of what Mr. W. meant by a protective tariff, and of what his southern friends meant by free trade.—Where, then, was the difference between us?

Mr W. stated what his rule would be in arranging a revenue tariff. He would by no means lay the same rate of duty on every article of importation. The thing was impracticable in itself; because one article would not bear ten per cent., until you prohibited it, and destroy'd revenue. Another would bear 50 per cent., and yet the trade hold up, from the nature of the article. It was absurd, in a revenue sense to say 'put a uniform duty on both.' Because, do that, and you either fail to get the revenue you want, or you prohibit the importation altogether. Mr. W. would then discriminate according to the article. That would be one ground of discrimination Another ground. Every community consumed of foreign imported articles, a portion which are realy necessaries of life, or have become so among all classes. Another portion were emphatically luxuries. They were purchased and consumed to gratify taste, the pride of dress, the pride of living, the style of our houses, equipages, &c. Would he tax those two classes alike to raise revenue? Would he tax the necessaries of life, which every man, woman and child must consume, and the luxuries of the rich equally? No. He would tax the necessaries as lightly as he could, and secure the necessary revenue,; and he would tax the luxuries as heavily as they could be without destroying the revenue by cutting up the trade. This was another ground of discrimination. But there was another, and a third ground. There were certain interests in the country, which came in competition which similar interests in this country, which came in competion with similar interest in foreign countries—and Mr. W. would discriminate in referance to them. When an importation came in competition with a domestic article, he would raise the tax on the foreign article, as far as revenue required, to favor the domestic. But he would not go so far as to defeat the objet of the whole—the object of obtaining revenue for the treasury.

To see how far we might go—take first the agricultural interest of this section of the country. Where are the articles you could benefit by a tariff? What were our principle staple articles? Bread stuffs were one. Could you benefit the farmers and the growers of bread-stuffs, by putting a duty on foreign bread-stuffs? No. Why not? Because we do not import bread-stuffs, but export them. We looked for a market not merely to our own country but the whole world, and we sent our flour to all quarters of the globe. What then made the price of our flour, and where was it made? In the great markets of our country—in New York, Boston and Philadelphia principally. What governed the prices there? Was it the call of our own people or those towns for flower? No; but the entire demand for flour in New York governed the price there—as well the demand for exportation as for consumption. What good then did your duty on foreign flour and wheat do, when foreign wheat and flour did not come there? None whatever. The duty neither brought money into the treasury nor the pockets of the farmer. This was no fault of the law, but result from the impossibility of protecting an article so as to raise the price, while we regularly exported it. So with our beef. We did not import beef for consumption. We raised more then our own people could buy, and we looked to other countries for a market for our surplus. Then the duty under the present tariff (100 per cent. on the present price of beef) did our farmers no good. It could not. Follow on with your cheese. The present tariff imposed a duty of nine cents a pound on cheese. Where was the farmer of this or any other county of the State, who could say this has had even a little effect on his cheese this year? [Laughter.] Aye, said Mr. W., I fear it will prove to be true, that the farmer will be glad to get even half the duty for the whole price of his cheese. So the duty on these articles was of no practicable utility—not because the fault was in Congress or the law, but because we exported these articles, and they therefore could not be protected.

If then these artticles were out of the reach of protection, so far the agricultural interest was beyond the reach of protection Where did the farmer come within it? On his wool. We never exported wool. Was it not easy to see how our duty protected our farmers? For when the Spaniard or the Belgian brought his wool here, he must first pay our duty and mett our farmers on equal terms. The duty then was a protection and the article was subjected to protection. It would be reached by Congress in regulating this tariff law. He would, then, raise the duty high on wool, in protection to articles that required no protection. He would do this for the protection of one great interest. But would he go so high that wool could not be imported? Prohibit importation, and thus defeat any revenue from wool? If he did, what would be he consequence? It would give the farmer who raised wool a perfect monopoly of the market. They could command their own price, according to the demand for wool, the foreign article being excluded; and every citizen who did not raise wool, and must wear woolen cloth must pay more. And where was his remuneration? If he paid a revenue duty, his remuneration would be a revenue and relief from taxation. But if foreign wool was prohibited, it paid nothing into the treasury, and in addition to the price of woolen cloth, something else must be taxed. This would be clearly not protection, but prohibition. And here was the difference between us and our respected opponents. They went for all the duty they could get—all the duty they could impose—for prohibitory, instead of protective duties. This Mr. W. was against. He would not raise up a monopoly among our farmers, any sooner than among our manufacturers; and no sooner among our manufacturers than others. He believed in fair healthful competition, in every trade and every thing. But he would protect the farmer where he could.

See the inequality, (continued Mr. W.) of this prohibitory policy. In reference to wool, you benefit the farmer and give him a monopoly.—You get no revenue. His neighbor raises grain; another beef, another butter, and cheese and pork. You cannot protect them; and yet you must tax them on some other article of consumption, to supply to the treasury the revenue of which it is deprived by your prohibition of wool. Is this fair, useful, equal, just? To my mind it is not either. So long as you derive the revenue, and your duty is a revenue duty, with protection incident, all other interests derive an equivalent, because you get revenne. But prohibition sinks revenue and raises the price. In other words you establish a legal monopoly.

Carry this along to the manufactured article. Wool is the essential article of northern agriculture which can be protected. Hemp, in the south-west and west can also be protected, though I think the time is close when it will cease—for already several cargoes of American hemp have gone to Europe, and the experiment has proved very fortunate. As the new States continue to open, it will come to be an article of exportation. Now, it is protected. The sugar of the south is a protected article. It is highly protected. But protection there yields revenue. It soundly taxes us, as every body can testify. We don't complain. Let it go reasonably there. But suppose you carry the duty to prohibition, and to protect the sugar growers of Louisiana, entirely exclude the foreign article. What would we pay for sugar? and what our remuneration for the three millions of revenue from sugar? We should be taxed on some necessary article, to supply the deficiency in the public treasury. This is an illustration of the prohibitory system, and if it is just and politic in one instance, one interest will demand it as strongly as the other.

During the last session, I was one of those who were willing to modify the present tariff. I would not have agitated this question voluntarily, although I believed that while the law contained many good things, it also contained many unjust and bad ones. But I was willing, when the subject came up and I was compelled to act, to do what I believed to be right. I will give one instance in which I thought the law defective. As to this very article of wool—I think the duty on fine wool sufficiently high. I think with safety to our farmers, it migh be reduced some—made to yield more revenue, and yet be an equally effective protection to them. Whether I am mistaken or not, time will determine. But I speak of the duty on coarse wool from abroad. There is a description invoiced abroad as costing not more than seven cents, which pays a duty of five cents on a dollar in value, a practical duty of three mills on the pound of wool. It is said this wool don't come in competition with ours. We grow no wool worth seven cents, it is true: but our farmers do raise wool that will answer the very same purpose that this does, to every practical extent. With my own eyes in a journey from Washington in the month of June, I saw in Vermont a manufactory, surrounded by wool growers, employed busily and exclusively in working the wool of Smyrna, which paid five cents duty on a dollar, or three mills on the pound. Another factory across the street was working American wool. Both make the same goods; sattinets for the New York market.—How stood these manufacturers with reference to protection? Precisely alike—the *cloth* made by each is protected by a duty of *forty* cents on a dollar. But the *wool* manufactured by the one is protected by a duty of *forty* cents on a dollar, and the other, with a duty of *five* cents on a dollar. Is the protection equal here? It is a protection to the manufacturer, equal in both cases. But if the coarse wool was charged with as much duty as the fine, would I have found one factory working the wool of Smyrna? No. If it is right to protect the manufacturer, it is right to protect the farmer also, and to the same extent. This is one defect. There are a vast many others. A great many duties under this law are what are denominated specific duties; not duties on the value, but duties on the pound weight of the goods. Take the strong, firm, black silks, which is an article worn generally in all our country towns and villages. Weigh a piece of it: value it. It will weigh about double the same number of yards of fine figured French silks. It will cost half as much money abroad. Yet the pound weight pays the same duty of two and a half dollars, in the one case, as in the other.—What is the consequence? The plain farmer's and mechanic's family, who do not and cannot indulge in silks beyond the plain substantial dress of the description I have designated, pay about double the duty that the family does that indulges in the extra fine and light silks of France.—I think this is perverting the whole matter. If you favor either, you should favor those who purchase and wear the necessary article. I do not pretend that a silk dress is necessary; but it is very desirable and comfortable to our wives and daughters and sisters, and we desire them to have them; and because we do, shall we pay double and treble what the lady does who is able to wear the rich silks and gaudy laces of foreign countries?

Again—our coarse cottons—and I speak in the presence of those who understand this better than I do—take our duty on cotton manufactures.—They are not specific; but there is another contrivance applicable to them, called a minimum duty, which may be thus explained. The law says, every yard of cotton, bleached, or unbleached, shall be valued when imported at twenty cents the square yard, and on that value pay a duty of thirty cents on a dollar. Now, of all the cotton worn by the mass of citizens of this country, what does the square yard cost abroad where it comes from? What do you suppose is the average? We purchase, I believe, in the retail stores, at from 6 to 16 cents. It is a very fine and rich article when you go beyond that. The average would be 10 or 12 1-2 cents. What would be the cost abroad? Some of it 6 or 7 cents—the mass of it. What is the duty? Why, you must value the yard at 20 cents, and at that value pay a duty of 30 cents on a dollar. You value it at two or three times as much as it is worth, then add thirty per cent.—thus making the duty sixty or ninety, and as the tables will show, one hundred and twenty per cent. Take those that can afford the shirtings and sheetings that abroad cost 20 cents. What do they pay? Thirty per cent. duty. Here the true principle is reversed. The necessary article is taxed the highest, if not entirely prohibited. I believe it is prohibited; but the domestic competition relieves us from a grievous monopoly in that part of the tariff. Take up the tables of importations, and you will find bleached cottons coming in on the highest valuations. Take the calicoes. Value every square yard at 30 cents, then charge a duty of 30 per cent. on that. All of you purchase calico. What do you pay for the mass of wear in this country? Twelve and a half or sixteen cents. But the statute values it at 30, and then charges a duty of 30 cents on the dollar. Take calico which costs abroad 30 cents. That pays 30 per cent. duty; while the plain and cheap article, in common use, pays double and treble that duty. Here the true principle is again reversed. The cheaper and necessary article is the highest taxed.—There is a discrimination—but the wrong way. And here I think the law defective. I doubt if you don't discriminate enough on these goods when you make a uniform duty on the value on all. If it is necessary to tax cottons 30 per cent. tax all the same. Not put an artificial value on the poorer article to increase the duty. Still, I would protect generously—and to the full extent of what is just—these manufacturers of cotton and wool. They should be protected, but not in this unequal way.

Let us consider (continued Mr. W.) as connected with these articles, the prohibitory policy—for that is the policy of our opponents. Suppose we carry our duty on cotton and woolen up to prohibition—and to protect our manufacturers, and incidentally, in the article of wool, our farmers. We go so high with our duty as to prohibit importation. We first give our manufacturers a monopoly of the market. Then we have only domestic competition to protect us from exorbitant prices. But we lose six millions of revenue, and we must be taxed on some other articles to make it up. And I ask any man who has the curiosity to examine this subject, to go to the tables of importations for any number of years, and see on what he can lay duties to supply this deficiency of six millions made by raising this prohibition. I know of none but the tea and coffee, which are now free. And would it be right to give the manufacturers of cotton and wool a monopoly of the markets, and then tax the whole community with the necessaries of life? I believe it would be unjust, unequal, and most impolitic.

But, we are told, this policy is necessary to protect the labor of the country—and that it is the productive labor of the Union which we desire to protect by this prohibitory system. Let us see how far the labor of the country can be protected—how far it is in the power of Congress to protect it. We have always seen that labor employed in raising grain, beef, pork, butter and cheese, cannot be protected because they cannot by duties change the value of them. We export them.—Then you cannot protect that part of the labor of the country. You can protect in this sense the manufacturing labor. Let us see how it will operate, and how far labor will be benefitted. Here (alluding to the village of Watertown,) are manufacturers, I believe, of cotton and wool, and all about you are farmers raising grain, beef, pork, and making butter and cheese. Now the manufacturers, are protected by a duty of say 30, 40, 50, 60 per cent on these articles—at least an average of 30 or 40. We will assume that they can afford to pay 20 or 30 per cent more for labor. But the farmers all about them, the mechanics in the village not engaged in these branches of manufacture, cannot afford to pay more. Will the manufacturer say, "Here is a farmer—he can't pay more than 7 dollars a month—but I am protected—I can afford 15 dollars." Is that your experience? I doubt not there are many laboring men here. Or will the manufacturer come to you and pay just as little as will hire you away from the farmers? If the farmer pays ten dollars the manufacturer will pay eleven. But, though he can afford it, will he pay fifteen? My experience is not so. My study of human nature teaches that it is not so. Every man will hire as cheaply as he can, and pay only enough to hire the best labor. One farmer turns his attention to growing wool. He wants two or three hired men. A neighbor of his raises wheat, and he wants one two or three. Another neighbor raises cattle and keeps a dairy. Well, the wool grower is protected by 40 per cent on wool. Does he pay 40 per cent more for the labor that he hires, than the man who hires labor for his grain or beef? No. All pay as little as they can command labor for. If there was a deficiency of labor, the wool grower would, most likely, get it, for he can give most. Don't understand me to suppose that the farmer recieves the same compensation for labor that the manufacturer does—but I mean according to the branch of labor in which he is employed. What controls the price of labor? The aggregate demand for labor in the whole. All who want to hire will go into the same market, and will pay nearly the same rate of wages, in proportion to the description of labor they want. Now you can't protect but one of several branches of agricultural industry. How then can you protect labor by extending your monopoly to them? No further than you can extend the aggregate demand for labor, and raise up the whole. And you can judge how far protection on wool will raise the price of the whole agricultural labor of the country.

But our opponents tell us you stop short.—There is another position that will help you out of the difficulty. You must change your system, and by your prohibitory policy turn so much labor to manufacturing employments that the manufacturers and mechanics will eat up all the agricultural products of the country. Then you give a home market to our farmers, and thus protect all their productions. That is true. If by law, you can turn so much of the productive labor of the country to manufacturing and mechanic arts, as to make these branches equal to the consumption of all the agricultural products, and we cease to export bread stuffs, beef, &c., then you can protect the farmer in his whole interest. But how will it then stand with the manufacturing and mechanic interests? Will the farmers be able to turn round and buy all the manufactures of the country? For if they can't your system is just as bad, only you have changed sides. [Laughter] Now the farmer cannot be protected, to the whole extent, and the manufacturer none at all; because for two thirds of their articles they must depend upon exportation—and the moment they are compelled to go abroad for a market, they are as much beyond protection as the farmer is now. Then, how will it stand?—will the country be the gainer? Will it be in a more prosperous and healthy condition? And especially, will the manufacturing and mechanical interests be better off? We can answer this question if we believe in experience and history. The government of Great Britain, to which we are pointed for an example of the wisdom of this prohibitory policy, have gone through with this. They have tried the experiment and most effectually. They commenced with protection to manufactures, by 70 and 100 per cent duties. But they had a more efficient system than we have. The British government neither depends on public opinion nor on constitutional restrictions to carry forward its policy. What did they do?—At the start, when it became an object of government to protect a particular interest, they said in terms in the law, "this shall not be imported." And for two centuries, the importation of woolen cloth into England was enterely prohibited—no duty about it.

It was made penal for any subject to wear cloth not wove and spun within the realm. Well, they forced enough of their population into manufacturing, to consume all the products of agriculture. What is the consequence? Population increased. The farming interest turned back on them and demanded protection against foreign bread, and foreign meat, and foreign provisions, and now have got a protective duty of more than 100 per cent. on every necessary of life—and the manufacturing labor of the country is starving to death. That is experience. There the thing has been tried. And now they have got to a point which is unchanging so long as the agricultural interest can control. Let me add a word which may be revelant to a state of things with us. How is it that the agricultural interest of Great Brittain, composing seven per cent. of its population, is able to command the legislative policy of that great country? It is because the government, in the course of the pursuit of this policy, has built up a debt resting on the land of the country—the stock held by the landholders and landlords of the country—which the government cannot pay—and through its credit and its debt, the land interest commands and must command, while that monarchy exists, its legislative policy. And it can command protection to its wheat and beef and other productions while the

laborer starves at his loom and spinning-jenny.—Do we, fellow citizens—and I am sure I address a people a large majority of whom are farmers—do we desire any monopoly to the agricultural interest.—[Cries of "no, no."] Then the manufacturing and mechanical interest should not—as wise men among them do not—desire to drive the agricultural interest, by seeking a monopoly for themselves, to this result. Because the road is plain. It is a beaten track. Not England alone, but France, Spain, Austria, have followed it to the same conclusion. Now, the argument is—'protection against the pauper labor of Europe.' How has that pauper labor been produced? By carrying out the prohibitory policy. We should protect ourselves to the whole extent of the revenue of our government, with the exception of what we enjoy without taxation, by duties on imports. Beyond that it would be impolitic, as it would be unjust, to go. But I am detaining you too long on this subject. Another word shall close.

What is the system of benefits which our opponents so urge upon us, and to oppose which, they say, is anti-patriotic and anti-American?—Strip it of its imaginary qualities, and of the beauties of rhetoric in which they dress it up, and it is a system of taxation on the people. And did our Revolutionary fathers ever dream, when they were conferring on the federal government this tremendous power of taxation, that the people were to stand up en mass and instruct their representatives—'tax us on—tax us on—because by taxation you can drive us into unexampled prosperity?' [Laughter.] Fellow citizens, it is a fallacy. Divest the human mind of prejudice, and it will detect the fallacy at once. It is not a system of blessings at all; and if your government required no revenue, no congress would be permitted to lay taxes to tax you into prosperity.

This is all the benefit—all the honest part of the invention—that by a just regard to the different interests of the country, by an honest exertion of the taxing power, you may relieve burthens on the community. Tax lightly the necessaries of life, and you relieve taxation on the poor and laboring classes. Tax heavily the luxuries, and you reach property that should bear the heaviest portion of taxation. Where your interests conflict with foreign interests, bear taxation on the foreign article as hard as it will bear, consistently with revenue. You fill the treasury and relieve taxation from another source. What I pay more for my coat or cotton wear, I do not pay on anything else—whilst I aid an important interest. But the moment you depart from that principle, and consider any system of taxation a blessing, I have shown you by the history of the old governments of this world, where the mistake must lead.

Infamous Whig Forgery.

The following outrageous piece of fraud and deception, got up for the purpose of defaming JAMES K. POLK, is copied from the *New York American* of Friday, the 20th inst. into which paper it purports to be copied form the *Albany American Citizen*, with the staring brand, capitals and all. The American also makes some comments upon it, tending to aid the wicked deception here attempted:

THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

The following is an extract from "Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836":

"Just as we reached the Duck river in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave-drivers just packing up to start.—They had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceeding night in chains in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, on the Mississippi river, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of the coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were some of them sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivouac.—In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood in double files about two hundred male slaves, MANACLED AND CHAINED TO EACH OTHER. I had never seen so revolting a sight before?—Black men in fetters, torn from the land in which they were born, from the ties which they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar mill slave does not exceed seven years. FORTY-THREE OF THESE UNFORTUNATE BEINGS HAD BEEN PURCHASED, I WAS INFORMED, OF THE HON. J. K. POLK, THE PRESENT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: THE MARK OF THE BRANDING IRON WITH THE INITIALS OF HIS NAME ON THEIR SHOULDERS, DISTINGUISHED THEM FROM THE REST."

This same JAMES K. POLK, whose manacled bondsmen and bondswomen were seen by the tourist in 1839, on their way to die in the sugar mills of Louisiana, WITH THE INITIALS OF HIS NAME,

J. K. P.

BURNT INTO THEIR FLESH, is now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States! According to all accounts, he treats the poor Africans whom he owns, no better now than he did then, for we are told that he hires them out by the week, month and year, as we at the North hire out cattle to our neighbors, to labor for stipulated sums, which are paid to him. As they are sent off from his plantations to different portions of Tennessee, it is not at all unlikely that they carry the initials of their master's name burnt with the branding iron into their shoulders, and are all marked as shepherds mark their flocks. And these poor branded slaves of James K. Polk's are HUMAN BEINGS.—*Albany Am. Citizen.*

The editor of the Bay State Democrat says, that the greatest portion of the above passage appeared familiar to him, and the style thereof resembling that of Featherstonhaugh's recent work, he has examined the volume, and finds that the narrative of the encounter with the slave gang is *a literal copy from that work*, and that the portion relating to Mr. Polk, the branding iron, &c., is a GROSS FORGERY.

The scoundrel who perpetrated this base forgery, has given the fictitious name of 'Roorback' to the travels, and fixed the period at 1836, the time when Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the sake of giving an air of plausibility to his forgery. Featherstonhaugh's journey was made in the fall of 1834. It will be observed further that the name of "*New River*" has been altered by this federal forger to "*Duck River*" for the purpose of changing the locality from Virginia, in which New River is situated, to Tennessee, the residence of Mr. Polk, and where Duck River is.—Port. American.

The following is the passage in Featherstonhaugh's Excursion through the Slave States, Harper's edition, chapter VIII, page 36:—

"Just as we reached New River, in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave-drivers, just packing up to start; they had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceeding night *in chains* in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, upon the Mississippi River, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of the coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except they had a caravan of nine wagons and single-horse carriages, for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were, some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves at the fires of the bivouac. In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood, in double files, about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other*. I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the land where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar mill slave does not exceed seven years! To make this spectacle still more disgusting and hideous, some of the principal white slave drivers, who were tolerably well dressed, and had broad-brimmed white hats on, *with black crape around them*, were standing near laughing and smoking cigars.

Whether these sentimental speculators were, or were not—in accordance with the language of the American Declaration of Independence—in according "from a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," or for their own callous, inhuman lives, I could not but be struck with the monstrous absurdity of such fellows' putting on any symbol of sorrow while engaged in the exercise of such a horrid trade: so wishing them in my heart all manner of evil to endure, as long as there was a bit of crape to be obtained, we drove on, and having forded the river in a flat-bottomed boat, drew up on the road, where I persuaded the driver to wait until we had witnessed the crossing of the river by the 'gang' as it was called."

There is not one word concerning Mr. Polk from the beginning to the end of Featherstonhaugh's work. The Boston Morning Chronicle, (Liberty) of Monday, which copied this infamous forgery on its first page, contains the following:—

"It appears that the statement on our first page in regard to *Mr. Polk's selling and brawling his slaves* is a base WHIG FORGERY. We knew nothing of it until after the outside of the paper was printed. The United States Gazette, of Saturday, which had copied the article, says that "the whole of the extract may be found in Featherstonhaugh's travels, excepting the part printed in capitals, about the slaves being purchased of Mr. Polk, and bearing the *brand* of his initials upon them."

The United States Gazette expresses no sentiment or sensibility at the discovery of this atrocious abuse on its own party. We denounce it wherever the guilt may belong. The Albany Argus, of Saturday, charges it upon the Journal. We can hardly credit that charge. It shows the desperateness of the party."

WHIG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF POLK.

Immediately after the nomination of Polk, the National Intelligencer, the Whig organ at Washington city, said:

"Of Mr. Polk as a private gentleman, and as known to us in his social and domestic relations, we have no disposition to speak otherwise than with entire respect. But of Mr. Polk as a public man, having any pretentions to the character of a statesman, what is known but that he was an industrious follower of Gen. Jackson?"

A Boston paper records the following tribute of respect to the character of Polk, from Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts:

"We have been told by a friend, that in a recent conversation concerning the nomination of Gov. Polk, Gov. Briggs remarked, in substance, that the Whigs had better not attack the private character of Mr. Polk, as it was above reproach, and would stand the severest scrutiny."

In 1841, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, the leading Clay paper of New York, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee, published in the Biographical Annual for 1841, page 52, in which he speaks of the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency in the following terms:

"In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST, took the field as the administration candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecendented vehemence in which he proved himself an overmatch, both in speaking, talent, personal address and popularity for his opponent, Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

This same Mr. Greely is now engaged in the very laudable effort of proving that Mr. Polk is a fifth-rate man," wholly unfit for the Presidency. He has examined the volume, and finds that the narrative of the encounter with the slave gang is *a literal copy from that work*, and that the portion relating to Mr. Polk, the branding iron, &c., is a GROSS FORGERY.

The Nashville Banner, a Whig paper, of July 29, 1843, spoke of Polk as follows:

"Col. Polk made one of his best speeches and we accord to him talents of high order."

The Nashville Whig, another Whig paper, of July 27, 1843, said:

"Gov. Polk made a speech of power and ability. As a mere specimen of popular oratory, we award to it the full praise and credit due to political experience and information, and to undoubted talent. Governor Polk has been in the field of politics for about twenty years, and may now be termed a veteran campaigner."

It is astonishing to witness how the nomination of Polk for the Presidency has depreciated him in the eyes of the Whigs.

Judge Banks of Pennsylvania, who was the Whig nominee for Governor of that State in 1841, at the time of his resignation as member of Congress from Pennsylvania, published the following tribute to the honorable manner in which Polk had discharged the duties of Speaker:

MARCH 31, 1836.

"SIR: In communicating to you my resignation, I cannot refrain from assuring you of the very high estimation in which I hold you individually, and of my entire approbation of your conduct and deportment as presiding officer of the House. I will add, that, in my judgment, you discharged the duties of the chair with a degree of liberality, ability, impartiality, and dignity, which did honor to yourself, and also to the body over which you presided.

Very respectfully, yours, &c
JOHN BANKS"

ANOTHER "GENERAL EDWARDS."

"From the Kennebec Journal.

MOUNT DESERT, (Beach Hill,)
Aug. 5th, 1844.

To my friends, and whom it may concern:

This certifies that I have, heretofore considered myself as *one*, and used my influence to *favor* of the *misnamed* Democratic party. But since they have shown *themselves* so *regardless* of all the principles of religion, morality, decency, democracy and liberty, as to select James K. Polk, and George M. Dallas, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, I abhor any longer to remain in their ranks under the guardiance of such detestable commanders-in-chief. I shall therefore give my *vote* in favor of *Clay and Frelinghuysen*; believing them to be fully worthy to fill the high station to which they had been nominated, and placing entire confidence in the sterling freedom of this entire nation to secure their election in the ensuing presidential contest.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN GOTT."

Now the above named Benj. Gott has always been a perfect *coon* in intellect, and all the benefit he can possibly be to the whig party, must be by his *influence*, as he never carried a vote for any party in his life; and is, and has been, for a number of years, a *Town Pauper*. And much, as the Whig Party may need his vote this fall, it cannot be recieved at the ballot box without a violation of the constitution.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN SOMES, Jr.

N. B. Whilst I am writing, the said Gott has passed up and down the street, singing and hooting, a raving idiot manner, and the man who has him in keeping has just presented him to the Selectmen of Mount Desert, as too troublesome for him to manage. Oh! Whiggery.

J. S. Jr.

MR. CLAY'S PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK —MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION EXPRESSED IN 1842.

"The whig strength of New York lies in the west, beyond Cayuga bridge, and in that whole region, with the exception of a few personal friends, Mr. Clay had never any strength at all, *and never can have*, for reasons neither removable nor conquerable. It cannot be proved mathematically, but it can be shown, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, and, indeed, is apparent enough to persons acquainted with the subject, without any shoving at all, that if Mr. Clay had been the candidate, (in 1840) New York would most assuredly have given her vote for Mr. Van Buren. A similar result will happen hereafter, should there be folly enough, as there is not likely to be, to try the experiment."

☞The contemplated whig mass meeting in Boston on the 19th, turned out to be rather a cool affair after all. The Post says of it:—

"The whigs had a large turn-out on Thursday, but there were not two thirds as many as were collected here on the 10th of September, 1840; then they had between fifteen and sixteen thousand in their procession, and now the number did not reach ten thousand. When we consider the urgent calls that were made upon the whigs *every where* to come to Boston on the occasion—the great attraction of the fair, and the fact that there are twelve thousand whig voters in Boston, this display does not indicate any great degree of enthusiasm in the whig ranks. The procession made quite a handsome appearance, generally, but there was one blackguard exception, at least, where an indecent caricature of Mr. Polk, attempting to climb the Presidential pole was displayed by the Stoughton whigs, we believe.—Near the head of the procession was a live coon carried upon a conspicuous platform, borne by horses in the human form; in the rear was a stuffed coon carried in a similar manner. These were appropriate and significant emblems of the present whig campaign; it was commenced by our opponents with the animation of life, but will end in a *dead* failure. November will leave the coon as he was in the whig procession on Thursday, without bones or entrails—a dried skin filled with straw.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 1, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof*:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore contended such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.
	An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government.
The Annexation of TEXAS as soon as practicable consistent with the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.	
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.	

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions.

	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof*.—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.
	"*A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING.*"
	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.
	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.

These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to the common country.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

Oxford Electoral Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Oxford towns belonging to the 4th Congressional District, including Greene in Kennebec, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at Rumford Corner on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH of OCT. next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for an Elector of President and V. President, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

Towns will choose Delegates on the basis now existing for County Conventions.

Per order of the County Committee.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday the fifth day of October next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Convention to be holden at Rumford on the 8th of October, 1844.

Per order of the Town Committee.

ORGANIZE—SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Scarcely six weeks will have elapsed before the Democracy will again be called upon to show their attachment to Republican Liberty. The Election, which is to take place on the 11th of Nov., is vastly more important than the one that has just taken place in this State; and greater exertion should be used to secure the vote for our excellent candidates, POLK and DALLAS. Towns should fully organize, and be prepared in the best manner for the coming contest. Our cause is just, and every honorable effort should be made to promote its interests and secure its success. The whigs, in their Journals, are promising the State to Clay. They say they have 8,000 or 10,000 votes in the State more than was cast at the recent election; that they have 5,000 more votes out of the State than their opponents; and that they shall be able to muster a force that will triumphantly overcome their enemies. This is said for effect, it is true; but it is none the less necessary for us to be vigilant and active.—That the whigs will do all in their power to carry their point, we do not for a moment doubt. They will, as usual, call into their service, fraud, money, deception, bragging, betting, and so on through the whole vocabulary of professed "Law and Order" trickery. But in order to meet them, our friends must spread the truth—circulate the Documents, and freely and familiarly unfold the principles and aims of the Republican party, ☞and see to it that every man is enlisted in the cause. Let this be done, and our triumph is certain; and our majority instead of 5,000 will be 10,000 over Whiggery and Abolitionism.

Hon. Silas Wright's Speech at Watertown.—To-day we publish Wright's Speech on the Tariff. It is a most excellent argument on this subject, as indeed is everything that comes from this illustrious Statesman. We know our friends will read it with great satisfaction. It is a first rate speech to circulate among the people.

THE FORGERY ACKNOWLEDGED.

That miserable piece of forgery, in relation to Mr. Polk, has been acknowledged by some of the whig papers. The New York Express has the following in relation to it:—

"JAMES K. POLK.—A story has been got up that Jas. K. Polk, in 1836, was in the habit of burning his initals upon the flesh of his negroes. It is no doubt, a forgery, originating with, we know not whom, but no doubt some Locofoco for the purpose of charging it upon the Whigs. This is an old game and a very base one. It has entrapped some of the Whigs presses, all of whom will set their opponents an example they will be slow to follow, of doing justice to him who may have been wronged."

We shall see whether the Liberty Standard and other whig papers in this State, which have published this barefaced falsehood, will make the amende honorable.

Another Letter from Clay.—A man in Philadelphia has presented Mr. Clay with a half dozen pairs of Kid gloves. Whereupon Mr. Clay, as is his wont, sets to and writes another epistle, wherein he says—

"I have attentively perused your observations in regard to the manufactures of kid gloves, and the inadequacy of the profection at present afforded by our laws. They seem to me to possess great weight."

There is now a duty of *Fifty* per cent. on the highest priced Kid gloves, such as are worn by the rich, and a duty of *One Hundred and Fifty per Cent.* on the cheaper kind, which are worn by farmers daughters. Still Mr. Clay thinks the duty *inadequate*. This Kid glove letter shows the inequality and injustice of Clay's views on the Tariff in a more palpable and direct manner than we have before seen. It is monstrous.

Rail Road to Montreal.—The subject of a Rail Road from Portland to Montreal is now creating great interest in Portland, Andover, and other places. Public meetings at both of these places have been holden and Resolutions favorable to the enterprise have been unanimously passed. The route, as contemplated, will pass from Portland to Norway, from Norway to Andover and through the upper part of Oxford County into New Hampshire, across the upper part of N. H. into Vermont, and after passing a short distance in this latter State, continue through Canada to Montreal—a distance of 300 miles.

Positively the last time!—No postponement on any consideration!!—The 10th day of October has been fixed upon, by our good friends the Millerites, in this region, as the last end of time. They *know* this fact now. It has been guess work heretofore, especially when they said it would certainly come before the close of last May. If this long desired and ardently hoped for result should not take place during all the month of October, it is to be sincerely expected that the believers in such doctrines will abandon the unpardonable assumption of setting themselves up as the Lord's Messengers.

SUPREME COURT.—A Session of the Supreme Judicial Court will be holden at this place next week, commencing Tuesday. It is expected that young Totherly will have a second trial for the alledged offence of murder, committed on the person of Ebenezer Hobbs; and likewise that Isaiah Willis will have his trial for the alleged offence of forging a Deed.

Pathetism.—Sunderland has been in Portland, lecturing on his favorite subject—Pathetism. He has given several lectures and repeated them, and during each lecture he has put several persons in the *Pathetic* sleep.

☞Every thing is suffering and drying up from the effects of a continued drought at Washington, D. C. So says the National Intelligencer.

Fever and Ague, remittent and intermittent, and all other kinds of diseases, are prevailing to an alarming extent in Missouri, Illinois, and Upper Mississippi.

☞Santa Anna, the Military Despot of Mexico, has recently lost his wife.

THE COON GATHERING IN BOSTON.

On the 19th ult. the Whigs of Boston and vicinity were to hold a great Mass Convention on Boston Common. Great and unusual effort was made to bring out the people and make an imposing display of numbers.—The meeting turned out to be almost a failure compared with a similar one in '40. The numbers were small in comparison to those expected; and the meeting was characterized by entire want of zeal and enthusiasm.—The Maine Election having just happened, operated like a cold bath upon Whig ardor. It is a remark often made at the present time by all the gentlemen at the head of the Democratic Press, that the Whigs have nearly given up all hope of success in the coming contest, and that their Mass Meetings resemble Mass Mournings more than the jubilees of '40.

By the last Maine Democrat we learn that some of the friends of both Hayes and Herrick are anxious to have a new Convention, in order to select a new Candidate for Congress; or by some means to adopt measures which shall unite the Democracy of the 1st District at the next trial and secure success. Interest, no less than duty, prompts to such a course. We heartily wish that our friends in Oxford and York might come together and act in concert on this important question. It is highly necessary; and those who make the first advances towards a reconciliation, will never have occasion to regret it.

GOOD. The Editor of the Liberty Standard tells the Whigs that they have nothing to hope at the November election—that their strength is prostrate, and that as a party they had better disband. He tells them farther that they now have an opportunity to crown themselves with everlasting honor by voting for the Philanthropist, Birney, who is the only man that will keep out Texas, &c. That's decidedly rich. We should advise the Whigs to follow their allies.

☞There was a tremendous gathering of the Democracy in State Street, Boston, on the evening of the 19th ult. The meeting was called together at a moment's warning; but it was very large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Messrs. Rantoul, Wright, and others addressed the meeting.

HIGHLY INDECOROUS AND EXCEEDINGLY DISHONORABLE.

The last Liberty Standard has the following:

THINK OF IT.—The whig candidate is under bonds to prevent his murdering his brother Senator. The democratic candidate has his name branded into the backs of the women

Which is the "least of the two evils?"

So far as Clay is concerned, this is true; but so far as Polk is concerned, it has been proved to be false. And yet the pious and sanctimonious editor of the Standard gives his readers to understand that such a forgery is true. What sane man would not court even the dark—the pagan cruelties of Slavery, with all its evils, with all its debasing tendencies, rather than be led about by men who would, knowingly, give currency to so wicked and malitious piece of slander. Talk of slavery and still attempt to influence men by such unworthy means! Slavery is infinite goodness and perfection coupled with such meanness and moral turpetude. Shame! Shame!

☞Col. McKenney—late Whig Orator and personification of the Comic Almanac—said in one of his exhibitions at Bangor, that—"As goes Maine so goes the Union." So say we. Therefore, Clay is out of the question.

MEXICO.—News from this country has been received that an army of 10,000 men, under Gen. Woll, had arrived near the borders of Texas.

☞The pretended opposition existing between the Whig and Abolition parties is all for effect. The two parties are essentially one and the same, and the November election will, to a great extent, prove it. Democrats, be not decieved. You have seen pretended Abolitionists from this quarter step up, at last, and vote for whig men and measures. The grand objects of the Whigs and Abolitionists are identical. We say again, be not deceived.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn casually that a young lad by the name of Merrill, in Oxford was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a fowlingpiece last week. He had loaded his gun preparatory to a hunting excursion; and as he took the muzzle in hand and was passing out the door of his dwelling, the breach struck the side of the door and the gun discharged. The ball with which it was loaded, injured his thumb and forefinger—made a superficial wound in the breast and lodged in the side of the head. We hear that the wound will not probably prove fatal.

Another case of this kind, only worse, occured at Millbury, Mass., a few days ago. Boys are altogether too careless with muskets.

CROPS.—The hay, grain and other crops are coming in finely in this whole section. The hay crop was very abundant. The wheat crop better than it has been for the part six years, and the corn and potatoe crops will be very good, though not very abundant. Nothing has occurred in this County to shorten materially any one of these crops, and the fine weather is ripening off the corn rapidly.

In Massachusetts, most crops were injured by the drought in the early part of the season. The potatoe crop has been attacked with rust and rot, and almost entirely cut off. In some sections of this State the potatoe has been seriously damaged, as will be seen by the following from the Republican (Belfast) Journal

"The potatoes have been very materially injured by rust, in this whole section. The potatoe fields are black, the tops being killed, and the potatoes of course prevented from further growing. Many farmers will get but half a crop."

MR. GOUGH We learn by the Bangor Democrat that this able Temperance Lecturer is now in Bangor City, addressing crowded houses on his favorite subject. He is expected in this vicinity sometime this fall; and perhaps soon.

Significant.—There has been a gain in favor of Democracy of 1223 votes in Clay's own District, since 1840.

The aggregate vote in this State at the recent election is 4089 votes more than the aggregate vote of 1840.

DORR'S FATE.—The Northfolk American, in a most scurrilous and malignant article against the patriotic Dorr, thus frankly confesses what his fate will be if Clay and his party triumph in our National and State Governments:

"When Polk and Dallas shall be sunk by the triumph of Clay, redemptionless and forever beyond the reach of party malice and Locofoco prayers, DORR MAY NOT IN NOISELESS OBSCURITY AND IN WELCOME."

BRAVERY!!—The editor of the Bangor Whig, after having kept under the bed, carefully concealed since the election, for the first time, *peeped out*, and after looking carefully round, to see if any body saw him, and perceiving that the democrats were all in their customary employments, cries out lustily, in the following heroic manner:—

"Who is afraid? Who trembles? This September election is but a skirmish—a sort of experiment on the part of the whigs to make public meetings and sound arguments answer the purpose of organization. The locos strained every nerve—spent money freely, organized closely, and have secured themselves from defeat!—Up, now whigs—correct your mistakes and carry your cause on to victory in November."

The Whig editor is certainly a *spunky fellow!*—Augusta Age.

WHIG PYRAMID. The whigs made for themselves some show of fun a few weeks ago in endeavoring to knock a pyramid of Democratic States in pieces.—The following is the last whig pyramid, which we hope our friends will not disturb:

CLAY
COONS
ALGIERS
VERMONT
KENTUCKY
BANKRUPTCY
ASSUMPTION
DOUBLE DEALING
BROKEN PROMISES

Serious Accident.—Mr. Hiram Hersey, of No, 4, Range 5th, Aroostook county, on Thursday last, 19th inst., went out to hunt bears from his cornfield, and while standing on a log his gun accidentally went off, discharging its contents, consisting of three ball, wad, &c. through his wrist, lacerating and burning his wrist and hand in a shocking manner. The forearm was amputated by Dr. Rogers, of Patten.—Bangor Whig.

☞Mr. Van Buren will consent to take the place of Mr. Wright in the U. S. Senate, if Mr. Wright is elected Governor,

From the Belfast Republican Journal.

HIGHLY COMMENDABLE.

☞The following manly notice requires no comments. The course adopted by these gentlemen is prompted by a just regard to the unanimity of the democratic party, and the prosperity of its cause. The great contest to be met in November, imperatively requires of every true man that he should sacrifice all minor feelings and considerations, that the democracy may go into the contest unitedly, and come out of it victoriously.

A new convention is rendered necessary, which will be called at a proper season by the County Committee.

To the Democratic Electors of the Fifth Congressional District.

It is now pretty certainly ascertained that there is no person elected to the 28th Congress from this district, and quite certain that there can be none, unless some means are used to produce greated unanimity in the Democratic party; and as we were the principal candidates at the last trial, we hereby (for the good of the Democratic cause) decline being considered candidates any longer, unless re-nominated.

SAMUEL S. HEAGAN,
BENJAMIN WHITE,
JOHN TRUE.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

"Another" big gun.—It is currently stated that a well known gentleman from New Jersey is at the Astor House with a round sum of $250,000 in bank, ready to take up any of the bets the whigs may be willing to offer on the election. We totally disprove of the practice, but mention it only for the information of the National Intelligencer's betting correspondents. —N. Y. Morning News.

It is my sober conviction that the annexation of Texas is almost as certain to take place, if H. Clay be elected, as if J. K. Polk be the successful candidate.—Liberator.

The Courier says that the Hon. George Evan's failings are *more commendable* than the virtues of the parties or individuals who abuse him. Wonder if the Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, thinks so?

☞The whigs nickname Vermont "the star that never sets," while the truth is it has not been above the horizon for many years—it is, in fact, the star that ha'n't risen.—Post.

WALDO.—The *whole vote* in this county for Robinson is 24 *less* than Anderson's *majority* alone, *over all.* The gain in this county since 1840, over the coons, is 804.—Repub Jour.

DEATH OF THE FAT GIRL! The Lowell Advertiser says that Jand Vanvalkenburg, the colored girl, who has been in this city on exhibition for a few days, died at her lodging at Merrimack street last Wednesday evening. She was indisposed but a short time, and we are not informed of the nature of her disease.

She was a native of Nassau, N. Y. 14 years of age, and weighed, it is said 500! She was unquestionably the most remarkable instance of obesity on record. Her remains have been carried to her friends.

A singular sort of a man, not 20 miles from here, sent for a magistrate to write his will. After mentioning a number of bequests he went on—Items, "I give and bequeath to my beloved brother, Zack, one thousand dollars." "Why, you are not worth half that sum in the world," interrupted the magistrate. "Well, no matter if I aint," replied the other, "it's my will that my brother Zack should have that sum, and he may work and get it if he has a mind to."

A lawyer, engaged in a cause before Judge Peters, tormented a poor German witness so much with questions, that the old man declared he was so much exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say anything more.—Upon this, the Judge called out to the teazing lawyer, "I think, sir, you must have done with that witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

STATE ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.—Elections take place in the following States in October, viz: New Jersey, Oct. 8; Pennsylvania, Oct. 8; Maryland, Oct. 2; South Carolina, Oct. 14; Georgia, Oct. 4; Ohio, Oct. 8; Arkansas, Oct 7.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Abijah Waters, son of Col. Reuben Waters, in West Sutton, on the 3d inst., met with the most shocking accident from the discharge of a double barrel gun. While loading one barrel, the other discharged itself, and the contents passed through the right hand and lodged in the face and eyes. Both eyes were entirely destroyed, and his face badly mangled. His hand has been amputated.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—A man in Silesia was lately arraigned for bigamy. On trial it appeared that he had successively married nine wives, all of whom were in court. The judge decreed that the best punishment would be to make him live with the whole nine. The unhappy prisoner pleaded for capital punishment on hearing the decision but without effect. The court was inexorable.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash her face before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—At Cincinnati, on the 19th inst., J. L. Lasser, a hotel and boarding house keeper in that city, was arrested, with his wife, on the charge of counterfeiting. About $2000 in counterfeit Virginia fives were found, and a plate for striking tens of Tennessee money. Upon the wife a bundle of counterfeit Wheeling fives was found.—American.

☞The Presidential election in this State takes place this year on the 11th of November, the same as in Massachusetts; the Legislature have changed the day in order to prevent whig pipelaying from Massachusetts.

"The higher the duty, the lower the price," says Senator Evans, in his speech on the Tariff. "The more my pig squeals for food, the faster he will fatten," said a coon who had read the Senator's speech.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the latest arrival from Europe, news of a highly important character have been recieved.

It is rumoured that England and France the two strongest powers in the Eastern Hemisphere, who have ever been rivals are about to engage in war. France has been, and now is, in a state of open hostility to Morocco. England, jealous of French conquests in Africa tells France to desist. France tells England it is none of her business. To settle the matter England will probably declare war against France. If this should be the case all Europe will be in arms. Russia will join England, Prussia, Germany and Italy will join France, and the consequences will be most deplorable.

Every thing is activity about the British Navy yards. Queen Victoria is about to make a visit to Ireland.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞The Wild Cherry tree will soon become the emblem of health. Its triumph over Consumption, Coughs Colds, Asthma, Croup and Liver Complaint, is now complete. It cures those diseases when all other remedies fail. Clergymen, physicians and editors commend it as the best remedy ever before known. Dr. Skillman of Boundbrook, N. J., uses the Balsam in his practice for all lung and liver affections, when too obstinate to yield to other remedies. Dr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa cured a child of Paul Schweeble of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die. Thomas Reed, Esq. merchant, and Dr. Hoffman both certify to this astonishing cure. A. Williams, Esq., Counsellor at Law, 52 William street, was cured of the Asthma of twenty-four years standing by only one bottle of the Balsam. Hundreds have been restored to perfect health by this Balsam, after the last ray of hope from other medicines had fled. We publish facts only—we state only true cures, and have no occasion to bolster up this medicine by the customary array of forged certificates. 2 21

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st34

MARRIED.

In this town, 26th ult, by Rev. C. B. Davis, HON. THOMAS CROCKER to MISS ALMIRA DAVIS, formerly of Methuen, Mass.

In this town, 23d ult., by Rev. Mr. Lull, William Russ, Esq. to Mrs. Nancy Doe, both of this town.

In Bangor, Mr. Alfred S. Bedee, of Norwich, Conn. to Miss Sarah A. Palmer, of Bangor

In Portland, Marcius Seavy, Esq. of Portland, to Miss Eliza Ruggles, formerly of Harwick, Mass.

In Lisbon, Mr. Wm. H. Gooding, of Portland, to Miss Susan P. Merrill, of L.

In Portland, Professor Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, to Mrs. Caroline W. M'Lellan.

DIED.

In Elliot, March 2d, Miss Nancy C. Hammond, aged 26 years; April 5th, Samuel J. Hammond, aged 21; April 9th, Mr. Elisha Hammond, aged 28; April 19th, Miss Abigail H. Hammond, aged 25; April 20th, Mrs. Mary Hammond, aged 57, wife and children of Moses Hammond, Esq. Also, April 5th, at the same house, Miss Sally McIntire, aged 51, sister of Mrs. Hammond—and on July 16th, Moses Hammond, Esq. aged 95 years. What a lesson of Mortality is here furnished; about all of a numerous family cut down by the hand of death in a few short months. Well may we ask, what is life.—Maine Democrat.

In Hallowell, Sept. 8th Bradford J. Carter, aged 29.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1, 1844.

Andrews Ziba—Berry Levi—Besse-Olive—Carter Harriet—Cushman Cynthia E.—Caldwell Joseph P.—Dean John—Hutchins Asa P.—Lane Isaac—Mathews Samuel—Norris Simeon—Perkins Mehitable—Rawson Levi—Shaw Geo. K.—Thayer Alexander—Thayer Laura—Tucker Hannah—Tuttle Edward—Young David.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—September 20th, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store of Lyman Bolster, in Peru, *on Friday, the first day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,*—All the right in equity which ALVAN SMALL had at the time of the attachment on the original Writ, or now has, of redeeming the house in which he now lives in Peru, with about one half acre of land on which said house stands, with all the buildings thereon; the same being mortgaged to Samuel Burgess for about $560, now due. Also, all said Small's right to redeem four acres of land lying within a few rods of the aforesaid premises near Putnam's Mills, so called, in Peru; the same being mortgaged to David F. Brown for the sum of about $70 now due. Reference to Oxford Registry of Deeds for further description.

[21] JOHN M. EUSTIS, Dept. Sh'ff.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of the Widow of Clement Seavey, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Issacher F. Stephens, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Stephens, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Issacher F. Stevens give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—NEWRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and nonresident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector, Columbus Eames, for the year 1843, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry, and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:

Names of Non-residents.	Range,	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres	Value.	Amt. of Tax.
Trickey,	4	4	100	$20	34
Jacob Jackson,	4	4	100	20	34
G. Gurney,	5	2	100	20	34
D. C. Frost,			14	10	18
Supposed to be Theophilus Harris,			7661	766	12 88
Names of residents, Taxes on real estate unpaid.					
John B. Davis,					63
John Kilgore,					77
Josiah Smith,					3 36
Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature.					
Owners unkown,	10	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
		7	100	10	18
	11	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
		6	100	10	18
	12	6	100	10	18
	13	1	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
	14	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
	15	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18
	16	1	100	10	18
		2	100	10	18
		3	100	10	18
		4	100	10	18
		5	100	10	18

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer of Newry.
September 11th, 1844. 21

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Catharine Butterfield**, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Butterfield, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and to carry out the intention of said deceased, as expressed in his last Will and Testament. Said Executrix having also presented her first account of her administration of said estate for allowance.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Wm. Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Henry C. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; also, for License to sell said deceased's interest in the homestead Farm of Andrew Richardson, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, the same having been mortgaged to said Joseph to secure the payment of a note of hand, which is unavailable as personal assets; also, a Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Peter C. Virgin, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Gould, late of said Rumford, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to make a division among the heirs of said deceased of the real estate of said deceased;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Josiah Keen, Administrator of the estate of Henry Lombard, late of said Turner, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Peter C. Virgin,** Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Samuel Gossom, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Freeman, Guardian of Ezra C. and Roscoe S. Bradford, minor heirs of William Bradford, 2d, late of said Turner, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
21* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

ROCKWELL & STONE'S
NEW YORK CIRCUS,
OR
AMERICAN OLYMPIAD

Instituted for the advancement of refined *Equestrian & Gymnastic Exercises,*

Comprising the most distinguished Performers—the most varied and elegant exhibitions of Skill, Courage, and Muscular Power—and a Stud of beautifully marked and high trained Arabian Horses, unmatched for fleetness, sagacity and docility.

—boooo—

A Most Splendid Bugle Band,

In a Magnificent Chariot, drawn by six beautiful Arabian Horses, will accompany the Exhibition, and perform a variety of the most Popular and National Airs: Leader, Mr. Vose.

Will be Exhibited on PARIS HILL, OCT. 2nd, at two o'clock P. M. Admission—Box 25 cents—Pit 12 1-2. G. DAVENPORT, Agent.

Foreclosure of Mortgages.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of December, 1840, William Coolidge, of Waterford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Waterford, and more particularly described in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 60, page 200; said mortgage being given for the sum of $600, payable in ten calender months:—

And whereas, on the 16th day of July, 1842, the said William Coolidge mortgaged to the subscriber a certain farm or parcel of land in said Waterford containing about 100 acres—as more particularly described in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, page 51—for the sum of $400, payable in one year with interest:—

I now hereby give public notice, that the conditions of said mortgages have been broken, and I claim and do foreclose the same—agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

SAMUEL CLARK.
Portland, Sept. 20, 1844. 3w20

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself **Norcross** is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. THE ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole *Agent* for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug: 27, 44.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Bean; Augusta, E. Fuller.—is1y16

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

BUCK & MURDOCK

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to call on James Murdock 3d, who still continues to trade in the Bridgham Store, and settle the same.

JAMES MURDOCK 3d.
AMBROSE BUCK.
Buckfield, Sept. 17, 1844. 20

Girls Wanted!

Wanted---Immediately

BY the subscriber, SIX or EIGHT girls as apprentices to the Tailoring business.

WILLIAM HEATH
South Paris, Sept. 21, 1844 2i

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

Mr. Bancroft, in his recent letter accepting the nomination for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, gives the following summary of the Democratic policy :

Still more ought I to prize the distinction, as publicly connecting me, by your confinding and unanimous consent, with the great principles of civil freedom ;—a government of men and not of property ;—the rights of man as possessed of reason and affections ; the right of the people to institute government, and, when it becomes destructive of its ends, to alter and reform it ;—equality against privileges ; hostility to special legislation for the benfiet or for the injury of classes ;—the assertion of the rights of labor, which include most nearly the rights of all ;—an extension of the triumphs of humanity even the criminal law ; free and good schools for the generation that is to take our places ;—the advancement of moral reform by the increase and defusion of intelligence.

Side by side with principle of EQUALITY, Democracy places that other great principle of THE FREEDOM OF THE STATES IN THE FEDERATIVE UNION. The rights of persons and the rights of States,—the freedom of the individual in the social, the freedom of the State in the Federative Union ;—these are the two cardinal principles of our glorious Constitution, of which no words of mine can, in the faintest manner, shadow forth the importance."

A HIGH PRESSURE SERMON.—*The way they used to do it in England.*—An old English paper contained the following curious discourse, which is said to have been made by an eccentric preacher at Oxford :

'I am not one of your fashionable, fine spoken, mealy—mouthed preachers—I tell you the plain truth. What are your pastimes ? Cards and dice, fiddling and dancing, guzzling and gutting ! Can you be saved by dice ? No ! Can you fiddle yourselves to damnation among the goats ! You may guzzle wine here, but you'll want a drop of water to cool your tounges hereafter ! Will the prophets say 'Come here, gamesters, and teach us the long odds !' 'Tis odds if they do ! Will martyrs rant and swear and shuffle and cut with you ?—No ! The martyrs are no shufflers. You will be cut down in the way you little expect. Lucifer will come with his reapers and his sickles and forks, and you will be cut down and bound and pitched and housed in hell ! I tell you the plain truth. Ammon and Mammon and Moloch are making Bethoron hot for you ! Profane wretches ! I have heard you rangle, and brawl, and tell one another before me 'I'll see you d——d first !' But I tell you the day will come when you will pray to Beelzebub to escape his clutches, and what will be his answer ? 'I'll see you d——d first !'

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz :

Casimere, from - -	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth, - - -	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp, -	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel, - - -	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do - - -	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed, - -	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing, - -	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands untaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf52

ON THE HILL ! ON THE HILL !

Horse Shoeing & Farricring.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris-Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844. 3m6

Cheap ! Cheaper !! Cheapest !!!

AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have work done at his Shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastedious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞ FASHIONS received Quarterly from New York and Boston.

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM HEATH, Tailor.

South Paris, May 16, 1844. tf3

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WRIGHT'S

☞ INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. ☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of soperorogation, since few who persue this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vey wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre ! lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned !

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base Imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore(Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz. the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although these are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, aken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on te contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhea, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth'—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 421 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27. 6m16eflv

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyscpsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, langnor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaint, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, tastings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangnary, female irregularities, structures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIEE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Grahams; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and all the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, in Waterford, on Saturday, the 19th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of William Morse, late of Waterford, deceased, so much thereof as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars.

Said Real Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased, being about eighteen acres of land, with a one story dwelling house and a barn standing thereon—including the revision of the widow's dower. Sale on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

AMELIA MORSE, Administratrix.

Waterford Sept. 8, 1844. 19

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

NANCY WHITCOMB,

late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed from August 27th, 1844, to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the dwelling house of Benjamin F. Whitcomb, in said Sweden, on the first and second Mondays of December next from one o'clock until five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS, } Commissioners.
FRANCIS HAMLIN, }

Lovell, Sept. 2, 1844. 3w19

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844 are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in said Stow, on the first and second Tuesdays of December next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S. FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3, 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of the widow Sally Fifield, in said Stow, on the first and second Wednesdays of December next, from one, until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S. FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3. 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CLEMENT SEAVEY,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the Inn of Gilbert Chapman, in West Bethel on the first Saturdays of Febuary and March next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN B. MASON } Com'rs.
ANDREW STILES }

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1844. 20

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Conties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies ; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties : GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Sewell White of Dixfield, in our said County, yeoman, to the value of seventy five dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precint,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceeding the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Isaac N. Stanley, of Dixfield in our said County, Esquire, in a plea of the case, for that the said White at said Dixfield, on the second day of November, A. D. 1837 by his note of hand of that date, by him signed for value recieved promised to pay him on his order the sum of eight dollars and eighty-five cents on demand with interest—also for that the said White at said Dixfield on the day of the purchase being indebted unto the Plaintiff in the sum of three dollars accordling to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand and interest—also, for that the said White at said Dixfield, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1838 by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised Joseph Ricker to pay him, or bearer, the sum of four dollars in bricks on demand with interest; yet the defendent, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of the Court thereon.—(19) Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies ; and to the Constables of any of the towns in said Counties, GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Sewall White, of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, and summon the said defendant, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1843, then and there in our said Court to answer unto William Child, of Dixfield, aforesaid, yeoman, in a plea of debt, for that the said Child at Paris in Western District Court holden at said Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842, by the consideration of the Justices of the said Western District Court, recovered judgment against the said Sewall White for the sum sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents debt or damage and fifteen dollars and forty-five cents for costs of suit as by the record thereof more fully appears, whereby an action hath accrued to the plaintiff to have and recover of the defendant the aforesaid sums with lawful interest thereon from the date of said judgment. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with other due damages.—And whereas the said plaintiff says that the said defendant has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate of the aforesaid value, which can be come at to be attached, but has entrusted to and deposited in the hands and possession of Samuel Morrill, of said Dixfield, trustee of the said Sewall White, goods, effects and credits to the said value.

We command you, therefore, that you summon the said Samuel Morrill, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of said Court, to be holden as aforesaid, to show cause, if any he have, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said plaintiff may recover, against the said defendant in this action, if any, should not issue against the goods, effects, or credits, of the said Sewall White in the hands or possession of him the said trustee, and have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. at Paris, the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

J. G. COLE, CLERK.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon. 19 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

20 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

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